



*Basingstoke  
and Deane*

# Town Trail

Willis Museum Market Place George Willis's Shop Laarsen's Pub  
Lesser Market Haymarket Theatre The Church Stone Barclays Bank  
Zizzi's Natwest Bank 13 London Street United Reformed Church  
Mark Lane 26 & 28-30 London Street Thomas Burberry Deane's  
Almshouses The Triumphal Gates Pages Old Almshouses Goldings  
and the War Memorial Park War Memorial and Bandstand All Saints'  
Church Fairfields School May's Bounty Cricket Ground The Winton  
Pub Innovation Court Joice's Yard London Street / Winchester Street  
21 Upper Church Street Carved Panels Blue Coat Boy Statue Church  
Street Methodist Chapel St Michael's Church Church Cottage 8  
Lower Church Street Chute House Entry to Festival Place The Anvil  
Holy Ghost Chapel Ruins South View Cemetery Cemetery Lodge  
Sailing by Stars Railway Station L'arc sculpture Festival Place and  
Eastrop Link Eastrop Park



# Introduction

Welcome to the Basingstoke Town Trail - a self-guided walk of the town centre starting in Basingstoke's 800-year old Market Place. As you follow the trail you will discover more about the town's history, from Domesday through to the modern day.



Explore the architectural features of many of the town's buildings - and look behind the facades. Discover some of the town's more famous residents - and find out about some of those who passed through. Take the opportunity to learn more about Basingstoke's town centre and how it has developed.



The full walk lasts approximately 90 minutes, although this can be followed in smaller sections.



The Trail has been researched and written by the Basingstoke Heritage Society, with support from Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council.



Find out more about the society at  
[www.bas-herit-soc.org.uk](http://www.bas-herit-soc.org.uk)



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**Willis Museum** Since the 14th century a Mote Hall has been sited in Market Place, at the top of Church Street. It used to stand just east of what is now Lloyds TSB Bank. It was rebuilt in 1657, and the present building dates from 1832. This has served as the Town Hall, Corn Exchange and Market House. The town's magistrates used to sit here, and dances were held in the large room upstairs. It ceased to be the Town Hall in 1981 when the Civic Offices were built. Since 1984 it has been home to the Willis Museum. The building had a clock tower, the latest one being erected in 1887. It was donated by John May (Mayor and local brewer) to celebrate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, and was removed in 1961.



# Market Place

A market has been held here since at least the 13th century – probably earlier, as one is mentioned in the Domesday

Book. In 1214 King John ordered that the market should be held on a Wednesday, and it has been so ever since. The ground floor of the former Town Hall (now the Willis Museum) was open to the front with pillars, which are still visible. This provided a covered area, which would have been used by people selling cheese, milk or meat. It was enclosed after 1864.



2



3

**George Willis's shop** George Willis (1878-1970) had a watch-repair, clock and jewellery business on this site. He had a keen academic interest in botany and archaeology, and his collection formed the basis of the museum bearing his name. He was Honorary Curator of the museum for many years, and became the first Freeman of the Borough in 1954. Milestones Museum has a replica of Willis's shop, with the original frontage, as shown above.

3 Wote Street



**'Laarsen's' pub** Known as 'The Feathers' since at least 1800, this was one of the town's many coaching inns, dating in part from the 16th century. It is of timber-framed jettied construction with restorations. A china punch bowl (shown below), believed to have been used by a Jacobite club that met here, is on display in the Willis Museum.



4



5

**Lesser Market** Erected in 1864, it has a highly decorated scheme of stucco moulded fruit to link the newly built Corn Exchange with the contemporary enclosing of the open front of the Town Hall. A drinking fountain, set into the facade here, was moved from the alley linking Wote Street with Church Street.

**Wote Street**

# Haymarket Theatre

This was built in 1864 to re-house the town's Corn Market, which was previously held beneath the Town Hall, for local farmers to buy and sell crops. In 1951, the building became the Haymarket Theatre, having once housed the town's first cinema. Cast iron pillars by Wallis and Steevens can be seen in the restaurant. Wote Street was known as 'Mote Street,' but by the 18th and early 19th centuries, was called 'Oat Street'. The stained glass canopy over the main entrance was commissioned from artists Sasha Ward and Alan Dawson and installed in 1993.



6



**The Church Stone** This sculpture by Michael Pegler commemorates the site of the church of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, (Emmanuel Church), which stood here from 1802 until 1969.

Wote Street



7



**Barclays Bank** A plaque on Barclays Bank, opposite the Willis Museum, notes the site of the Assembly Rooms where Jane Austen (1775-1817) is believed to have attended dances when she lived at Steventon. She may also have attended dances in the 1657 Mote Hall, which was just to the east of where Lloyds TSB bank now stands.

The above image shows building work in progress.

Market Place



## Zizzi's

One of the town's coaching inns, the Exeter Post coach stopped here at 11 o'clock each night. The return was at 3 o'clock in the morning. It dates from the 15th century and was known as the 'Hole in the Wall'. It had its own well and extensive cellars. For many years the building was known as 'The George' as shown below.

Formerly 'The George' Pub, 1 London Street



9



10



## Natwest Bank

Designed by F. Chancellor in 1864, in the Italian palazzo style, this rather grand design is typical of bank buildings of the period.

3 London Street



**13** The plaque on this building notes the site of the **London Street** Falcon Inn. Oliver Cromwell stayed here during the final days of the siege of Basing House, which fell on 14th October 1645. Basing House was a royalist stronghold and had been under a long siege. After the surrender, John Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, was stripped of his finery and held prisoner in the Bell Inn cellars (on the site of 6 and 8 London Street) before being sent to the Tower of London. Architect Inigo Jones was also held prisoner here after the siege.



**11**



Marquis of Winchester



**United Reformed Church** This building dates from 1800. A plaque notes that John Curwen (who devised the tonic sol-fa method of teaching music - doh, ray, me etc) was minister here from 1838-1841. It is said that his efforts to teach children to sing and read music inspired him to develop this method. By this means, many were able to learn to sight read music accurately. A sculpture in front of the church, by Mike Smith, is titled 'The Family'.

London Street

# Mark Lane

Opposite Yates's Wine Bar, this small lane was the site of a forge and smithy. From 1890 to 1967 the town's police station was here.

off London Street



## 26 London Street and 28-30 London Street

The first floor of no. 26 contains substantial remains of a 3-bay timber-framed dwelling of about 1500, but the original jetty is missing. The adjoining property of similar date still retains its jetty and has unusual mathematical tiles added to give the impression of brickwork. Nos. 28-30 has significant remains of a building of the 14th century and is the earliest surviving timber framing in the town.

**Thomas Burberry** This building, which dates from 1892, was the retail outlet fronting one of several Burberry workshops in the town. Burberry established his business in Basingstoke in 1856 in Winchester Street, using a revolutionary technique to make garments. He had previously been apprenticed to a small country draper, and noticed that the linen smocks worn by the shepherds and farmers were, as a result of the lanolin absorbed from handling the sheep, windproof and waterproof. They were also cool in summer and warm in winter. He patented his cloth in 1888. The cloth was used to make army uniforms, as well as worn by explorers. One tent made of gabardine was left at the South Pole by Amundsen. King Edward VII referred to his 'Burberry', which made the product as well known as it is today.

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## **Deane's Almshouses**

A plaque in the centre of these eight almshouses explains that they were endowed in 1608

as the gift of Sir James Deane. A pig market used to take place in front of the houses, which are still managed to this day by a group of Trustees.

29/41 London Street



**The Triumphal Gates** This eye-catching modern sculpture by Peter Parkinson and Richard Quinnell has stood at the entrance to the old town since 1992. The 16 decorative panels depicting local stories were cast at the Morris Singer Foundry.

London Street

## Pages Old Almshouses

This small group of three homes was re-built in 1930.  
The original almshouses were erected in 1802 in Hackwood Road by Joseph Page. They provided housing for poor men and women belonging to “the congregation of protestant dissenters of the independent persuasion of Calvinistical principles, meeting at the chapel or meeting-house in London Street.”

Corner of New Road/London Road



## Goldings and The War Memorial Park

This house, together with the houses next to it – numbers 3 and 5 London Road, - date from about 1600, and were modernised in the 18th century. The two Venetian windows on London Road were added at this time. In about 1800, the main entrance was moved to its present location. A form of imitation brickwork, called ‘mathematical tiles’, was used to save money. By tapping the ‘bricks’ around the former London Road entrance, the mathematical tiles can be identified, as they sound hollow. Goldings contains some classical painted panels in the style of Robert Adam. In 1919 Thomas Burberry bought the house and park and held it for the town as a war memorial. The park contains a concealed ditch or ‘ha-ha’, which allowed the landscape to be enjoyed without the need for fences to keep animals away from the house. The Register Office now uses this house for marriage ceremonies.

London Road

19



20



## War Memorial and Bandstand

A winged Victory tops this fine war memorial by L F Roslyn which

was erected in 1923 near the London Road entrance, on a plinth of Portland stone. Go through the park gateway and follow the path round to the right. The bandstand was a gift to the town in 1902 from brewer John May, and was previously in Fairfields Recreation Ground. In 1921 it was moved to the Park where it stood alongside tennis courts. Recently the parkland has been restored to its 18th century appearance, and the bandstand has been moved to the Festival of Britain Gates entrance in Hackwood Road. Leave the park by these gates, cross the road and continue along Southern Road.



The War Memorial Park, London Road

## All Saints' Church

This fine building of Bath stone was designed in 1915 by Temple Moore (1856-1920), the last great architect of the Victorian Gothic period. He was articled to architect George Gilbert Scott Junior, and influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement. The bells were donated by John May - nine instead of the customary eight. The church houses a 'Head of Christ' in bronze, by Dame Elisabeth Frink, installed in 1986, and stained glass.

Victoria Street



21



22



## Fairfields School

The Education Act of 1870 called for the provision of free elementary education for all children. This was the town's elementary school from 1888, managed by a board of elected members. George Willis was among its first pupils. John Arlott attended this school from 1919-1925.

Council Road

# **May's Bounty Cricket Ground**

Known as 'The Folly', the first recorded game by a Basingstoke side

was played here in 1817. John May, of the town's brewing family, bought the ground in 1880 and later built the pavilion. The ground became known as May's Bounty and is the home of the Basingstoke and North Hants Cricket Club. County matches were played here until recently.

This image shows the ground in the 1960s.

Bounty Road



23



24



# **'The Winton' pub**

'The Winton' pub, known as 'The Wheatsheaf' until 1999, was a coaching inn. In an adjacent field the town's Michaelmas hiring fair was held, where men and women sought employment for the coming season. Winton House opposite is a fine example of a restored late Georgian town house of five bays, with an impressive portico of two pairs of Tuscan columns. Brinkletts farmhouse survives, at 15 Winchester Road, but the old farmyard and the barn are to be redeveloped.

Winton Square

# Innovation Court

The life size bronze sculpture entitled 'Father and Child' by Diana Thomson was commissioned during the 1981 Year of the Family.

New Street

25



26



## Joice's Yard

This was originally the coaching entrance to the Old Crown Inn. George Whitefield (1714-1770), a dissenting Anglican like John and Charles Wesley, is known to have preached here in 1739. The name derives from John Joice, who started a carriage works here in 1880, which later built and repaired car bodies.

Winchester Street

# London Street/ Winchester Street

Narrow, roofed  
alleyways  
were ancient

pedestrian ways in and out of the town. Jacob's and Caston's Alley are examples, as is that next to number 17 Winchester Street, which is on the route of an ancient path from St Michael's Church to Winslade (about two miles away). An inn called 'The Maidenhead' stood here in the 16th century. In the 19th century it became a bank, and the town's crest can be seen in the gable. On or near here, stood the house of Mr Kingsmill, where Catherine of Aragon lodged overnight on her way to meet her future husband, Prince Arthur, at Dogmersfield Park in November 1501. She was betrothed to Arthur, who died the following year. In 1509 she married his younger brother, to become the first of Henry VIII's six wives.



**21 Upper Church Street** This inn, in existence by the early 18th century, still shows internal evidence of its original timber framing, and has an interesting carved wooden fire surround from about 1600. It was formerly known as 'The Black Boy' and later 'The Hop Leaf'. The Black Boy sign was removed from the pub when the name was changed, and can be seen in the Willis Museum.

formerly the 'Hop Leaf' Pub



28



29



**Carved Panels in the pavement** This work of Richard Kindersley dates from 1992 and

refers to Basingstoke's twin towns in Europe.

Cross Street

## **Blue Coat Boy statue**

The representation of a Blue Coat scholar was put here by the Basingstoke Heritage Society

in 1994. It is on the site of the Blue Coat School, founded by Richard Aldworth in 1646. He left money to the town, his mother's birthplace, which is still used today to benefit those in need.

Cross Street



30



31



## **Church Street Methodist Chapel**

A plaque in the floor on the pavement near the entrance to Festival Place marks the site of this church. It was damaged by bombs in the Second World War, rebuilt, and finally demolished in the 1960s' town development, as shown above.

# St Michael's Church

According to the Domesday survey of 1086, the church was held by Walter, Bishop of Hereford, before the Norman Conquest. Afterwards it was given to the Abbey of Mont St-Michel in Normandy. The chancel is the oldest part of the building and was largely rebuilt in 1464. The late perpendicular style nave and aisles were completed about 1520, and the porch added in 1539. A recess above this door contains the remains of a sculptured group of the Annunciation, damaged either at the Reformation or during the Civil War. During the siege of Basing House, horses were stabled in the church. The Memorial Chapel, to the north of the chancel, was added after World War I. Damage caused by bombs dropped on 16 August 1940, can be seen on the eastern exterior wall. On the wall opposite the west door is a plaque to Sir James Lancaster, a founder of the East India Company. His will of 1618 provided for the maintenance and cost of a master of the Petty School, which was adjacent to the church. A Petty School provided a very basic education, probably just enough for people to learn to read their Bible, and possibly write their name.

Lower Church Street

→

32



33



# **Church Cottage**

Opposite the west door of St Michael's

Church is the town's most important surviving timber-framed house. The

aisled hall, known as the 'barn', shows evidence of former agricultural or industrial use, possibly dyeing or brewing. Excavations have shown that water was diverted from the River Loddon to pass underneath. From 1865 the building housed the infant children of the National School, a charity school run by the Church of England before schooling became compulsory after the 1870 Education Act. On the wall outside can be seen the marks made by the slate pencils of children as they sharpened them against the brickwork.

(Shown here)

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## **8 Lower Church Street**

Going north down Church Street this house dates from the reign of James I (1603-

25). The north gable end shows rare decorated brickwork.



**Church Square**

# Chute House

The gatepost of Chute House (the former Rectory) has a plaque to poet Thomas Warton, (1728-1790). He grew up here in a former rectory, and became Poet Laureate in 1785. His father, the Reverend Thomas Warton, was Rector of Basingstoke from 1723 to 1745 and had been an Oxford Professor of poetry – a chair to which both father and son were appointed. The River Loddon runs through the rectory gardens, under Church Street, and emerges to the east in Eastrop Park. In 1777 Warton wrote a poem to the River Loddon, describing it as his ‘sweet native stream’. Chute House is named after the Venerable Anthony W Chute, Rector from 1936 – 1956, whose brother Charles Chute lived at The Vyne, Sherborne St John.

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# Entry to Festival Place

Across the road, near the steps leading up to Festival Place, is a plaque

to Walter de Merton, a native of Basingstoke. Walter founded the hospital of St Mary and St John near this site, between 1240 and 1250, ‘for the support of the ministers of the altar of God, whose strength is failing, and the wayfaring poor of Christ’. Until the 1960s the site housed St John’s Church of England School. Walter de Merton became Bishop of Rochester and was virtual regent for King Henry III when the King was out of England. He was educated at Merton Priory and founded Merton College, Oxford (1262-74). He is buried in Rochester Cathedral and his tomb is shown here.





**The Anvil** Basingstoke's International Concert Hall, designed by architects, Renton Howard Wood Levin LLP, was completed in 1994. At the entrance to the shopping area is a sculpted figure of a ballet dancer (1996) by Tom Merrifield known as 'Poppy'. Ahead are the railway bridges. Head for the right hand arch, go under the bridge and up the steps to the right as you come out from the bridge.

## Holy Ghost Chapel Ruins

The ruined remains of two chapels are to be found in the cemetery off Chapel Hill. During an Interdict imposed by the Pope on King John in 1208, no church services could be held, so burials had to take place here. The first chapel was built during the 13th century. In 1524, Lord Sandys of The Vyne added a beautiful side chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, as a burial place for his family. A Guild of the Holy Ghost had been established under a charter from Henry VIII, which was suppressed by his son, Edward VI, and the properties sold. A school continued in the buildings, confirmed in 1556 by a charter from Philip and Mary - the foundation of Queen Mary's Grammar School. In 1855 the school moved to the north side of Worting Road, where BCOT stands, and then in 1940 to Vyne Road, into buildings now occupied by The Vyne School. The name and foundation lives on in Queen Mary's College in Cliddesden Road.

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39



## South View Cemetery

A plaque on the northern entrance to South View Cemetery describes the burial alive in 1674 of Mrs Blunden, wife of a local maltster. She was reputed to have taken poppy-water (opium) and, "being insensible", was taken for dead, and buried. Schoolboys heard noises from her grave and she was exhumed, but too late! The town was fined £200 by Parliament for this negligence - a very large sum of money for the time. Another plaque records that Gilbert White (1720-1793), author of the 'Natural History of Selborne' (1789), played here during his schooldays. He wrote how the schoolboys plotted to blow up the ruins, setting an explosive charge, which brought down some masonry. He may have attended the grammar school here or, more probably, have taken his lessons at the Rectory with Thomas Warton and his brother Joseph. First World War Victoria Cross holder, Aidan Liddell is buried here.



# Cemetery Lodge

Cemetery Lodge, built in Victorian Gothic style at the Chapel Hill entrance, was the birthplace of John Arlott, (1914-1991), cricket commentator, poet and broadcaster. His father was the cemetery keeper here. Cross the graveyard back to the steps, back under the railway and left to the station entrance.

Chapel Hill



40



Station Approach

41



## 'Sailing by Stars'

Just below the station you can see this sculpture of figures in a boat. Sculpted by Sarah Tombs, this was installed in 1990.



# Railway Station

Opened in 1839, the line ran from London, and from 1840 on to Southampton. There was a junction with a line from Reading in the broad-gauge of Brunel's Great Western Railway of 1848. A plaque on the station entrance notes the centenary anniversary of the Basingstoke to Alton Light Railway (the first authorised under the Light Railways Act of 1896). This was unique in that the lines were re-laid after World War I, having been removed to France. Two films were made on the line – 'The Wrecker,' near Lasham in 1929, and 'Oh Mr Porter', starring Will Hay, at Cliddesden Station in 1937. Branch lines ran into Park Prewett hospital, used as a military hospital in World War I, and to Thornycroft's factory in Worting Road.

42



## 'L'arc' sculpture

To the left, near the landmark yellow flats (Crown Heights), is 'L'arc', by David Annan. This work of 1999 seems

to evoke the town's industrial past, much of which was located nearby. Pass through Crown Heights Plaza, cross the pedestrian bridge over Churchill Way and descend into the bus station. Keep straight ahead for Festival Square. The entrance to the shopping area is on your right.

Alençon Link



43



**Festival Place and Eastrop Link** Opened in 2002, Festival Place covers land once occupied by the wharf of the Basingstoke Canal. Art work includes representations in ceramic tiles of the Loddon Lily, light effects in neon and other designed works by various artists. Head towards the cinema, past the amphitheatre, and under the road to Eastrop Link, where the fountains are. The Basingstoke Canal passed close by here, and this is commemorated with a plaque. There are also representations of tokens that were paid to navvies when coin was in short supply during the Napoleonic Wars. The park is ahead, where the River Loddon re-emerges.

44



45



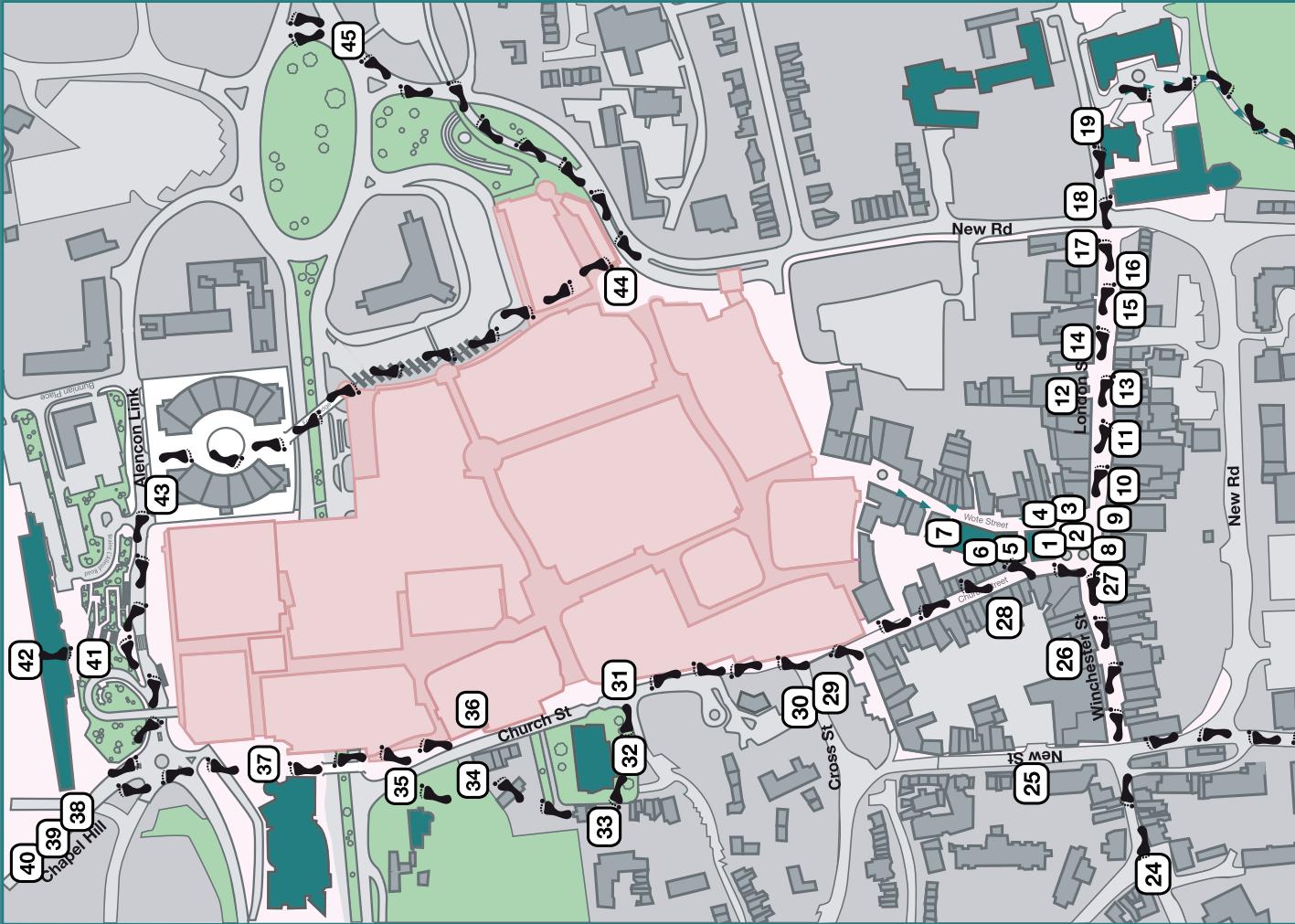
## Eastrop Park

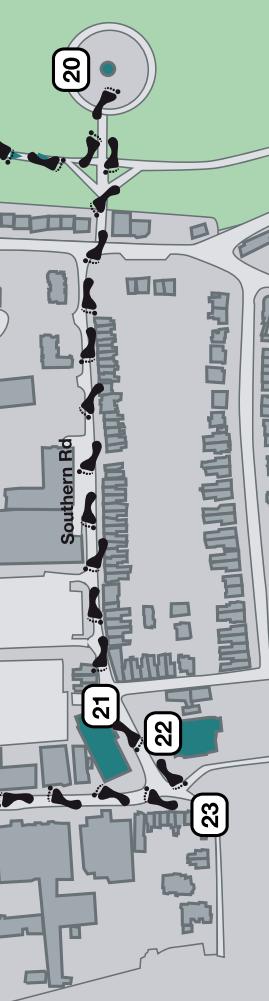
This park was provided for the town during the 1960s re-development. The River Loddon runs through it, and the route of the Basingstoke Canal can be seen, as the canal hedgerow survives. There is a footpath tracing the approximate line of the canal to Old Basing.



Eastrop Park

# Town Trail Map





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# Time Line

Edward the Confessor (1043-66)

1066 William I (The Conqueror)  
1087 William II  
1100 Henry I  
1135 Stephen  
1141 Matilda

St Michael's held by Walter,  
Bishop of Hereford  
Basingstoke recorded in  
Domesday Book.  
St Michael's given to Mont St-Michel

## THE PLANTAGANETS

1154 Henry II  
1189 Richard I (Lionheart)  
1199 John  
1272 Edward I  
1307 Edward II  
1327 Edward III  
1377 Richard II

1208 Interdict imposed on King John  
by the Pope  
1214 Market day fixed as  
Wednesday  
13th Century - Chapel of Holy Ghost  
built

1215 Magna Carta  
1216 Henry III

1240-50 Walter de Merton founds  
hospital of St Mary and St John

## HOUSE OF LANCASTER

1399 Henry IV  
1413 Henry V  
1422 Henry VI

1646 Richard Aldworth's will leaves  
money to found Bluecoat School  
1657 New Mote Hall built  
1674 Mrs Blunden buried alive

## HOUSE OF HANOVER

1714 George I  
1727 George II  
1760 George III  
1820 George IV  
1830 William IV  
1837 Victoria  
1901 Edward VII

1723-1745 Thomas Warton senior, Vicar  
of Basingstoke

1739 George Whitefield preaches in  
the town  
mid 18th century – Turnpike Acts  
– growth of coaching trade  
1775 Jane Austen born at Steventon  
1777 Thomas Warton, Poet Laureate,  
writes poem 'To the River Lodon'  
Basingstoke Canal Act  
1778 Gilbert White (1720-93) publishes  
'Natural History of Selborne'  
Basingstoke Canal opens  
'Venetian' windows added to  
Goldings

1800 Congregational Church built  
1802 Countess of Huntingdon's  
Connexion Church built  
1802 Pages Almshouses founded  
Cricket played at The Folly  
1817 Town Hall (Willis Museum) built  
1838/41 John Curwen at Congregational  
Church

1839 London – Basingstoke railway  
line opens  
1840 Railway line extended to  
Southampton  
1848 GWR line from Reading  
1855 Queen Mary's Grammar School |  
moves to Worting Road

## **HOUSE OF YORK**

1461 Edward IV  
1483 Edward V  
1483 Richard III

1464 St Michael's Church chancel rebuilt

## **TUDORS**

1485 Henry VII  
1509 Henry VIII  
1547 Edward VI  
1553 Mary I (with Philip)  
1558 Elizabeth I

1501 Catherine of Aragon spends night in the town on her way to meet Arthur, Prince of Wales  
1520 St Michael's rebuilt  
1524 Sandy's Chapel of the Holy Trinity built at South View  
1539 St Michael's porch added  
1556 Charter for Queen Mary's School

## **STUARTS**

1603 James I (James VI of Scotland)  
1625 Charles I

## **COMMONWEALTH**

1660 Charles II Restoration  
1685 James II (VII of Scotland)

## **The Glorious Revolution**

1689 William III and Mary  
1702 Anne

1603 Lower Church Street – gable end at no. 8  
1608 Deane's Almshouses  
1618 Sir James Lancaster's will endows a schoolmaster  
1645 Civil War. Fall of Basing House, Cromwell at the Falcon Inn, London Street

1864 Corn Exchange and Lesser Market built

National Westminster Bank built  
National School (Infants) in Church Cottage  
Joice's Carriage Builders  
Clocktower on Town Hall erected  
Burberry's material patented  
Fairfields School  
Burberry's shop opened  
Bandstand presented by John May

## **HOUSE OF WINDSOR**

1910 George V  
1936 Edward VIII (Abdication)  
1936 George VI  
1952 Elizabeth II

1887 Last barge to Basingstoke  
1888 Birth of John Arlott, Cemetery Lodge  
1888 All Saints' Church  
1892 The War Memorial Park acquired for town  
1897 Fieldways, Russell Road, by William Henry Mussellwhite  
1910 Film 'The Wrecker' made near Lasham  
1914 Pages Almshouses re-built  
1915 'Oh, Mr Porter' made at Cliddesden Station  
1919 Queen Mary's School moves to Vyne Road  
1926 Bomb in Church Square damages church and houses  
1929 Haymarket Theatre  
1930 George Willis made Freeman of the Borough  
1937 John Arlott dies  
1940 Queen Mary's School moves to Vyne Road  
1940 George Willis made Freeman of the Borough  
1951 John Arlott dies  
1954 Triumphal Gates sculpture  
1991 Anvil completed  
2002 Festival Place opens

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Street Methodist Chapel St Michael's Church Church Cottage 8  
Lower Church Street Chute House Entry to Festival Place The Anvil  
Holy Ghost Chapel Ruins South View Cemetery Cemetery Lodge  
Sailing by Stars Railway Station L'arc sculpture Festival Place and  
Eastrop Link Eastrop Park

